HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1823. No. 174.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Orange Agricultural Society, will take place at the Union Hotel, in Hillsborough, on the Thursday after the fourth Monday in August next, when the officers for the next year will be elected. It is expected that the members will pay their dues on or before that time.

J. Taylor, jr. *Sec'y.*

June 2. 73—

FOR SALE,

In the town of Hillsborough, on accommodating terms, a large, convenient, well finished house, pleasantly situated, on a highly improved lot, containing every necessary out-building. Inquire of

James Webb.

June 3. 73—tf

NOTICE.

AT May term, 1823, of Orange Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration upon the rights and credits of James M'Clure, deceased, was granted to me: all those indebted to the estate of the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Jacob Summers,
Administrator.

June 3. 73—3wp

State of North-Carolina,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

John Webb, Mark Howard and wife, and others, vs *James Webb and Wm. S. Webb, executors of Wm. Webb, deceased.* } Petition for Legacy.

IT appearing to the court that William S. Webb, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said William S. Webb appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, in the town of Oxford, on the first Monday in August next, plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Witness Stephen K. Sneed, clerk of our said court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1823.

Stephen K. Sneed, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 00. 72—6w

State of North-Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Equity, April Term, 1823.

Jonathan Hadley vs. *William Thom, John Slade, and others.* } In Equity. Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Slade and Abner Hanner, two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said John Slade and Abner Hanner to appear here at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in October next, and put in their answers to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test,

A. Geren, C. M. E.

Price adv. $3 00. 70—6w

For Sale, on a long Credit,

A TRACT of Land, on Collin's creek in this county, twelve miles south of Hillsborough, containing

Eleven hundred Acres,

about two hundred of which are cleared: it is extremely well watered, having a creek which makes quite through the main body of the land, with numerous branches. It is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, oats, and especially cotton: and has on it a large and convenient dwelling house, a stone kitchen, a shedded barn, and other out houses.

Elijah Graves.

Orange county, May 27. 72—6w

M'Dowell's Bible Questions

for sale at this office.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington May 31.		Fayetteville June 3.		Newbern. May 31.		Petersburg. May 30.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	a 140		100	a 150	175	200	130	175
Apple,	——	40	42	45	55	40	45	40	43
Peach,	——	—		50	75	75	85	50	60
Bacon,	lb.	8	11	8½	9½	8	9	8½	9½
Beeswax,	——	33	35	30	32	32	35	—	
Butter,	——	12½	15	15	25	18	25	—	
Coffee,	——	25	26	25	29	30		28	30
Corn,	bush.	60	65	65	70	50		65	70
Cotton,	lb.	8	9	9	11¾	9	9½	8	11½
Candles, mould,	——	10		13	16	12½	15	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	100	107	—		70		—	
Flour,	bbl.	750	900	700	725	350	900	650	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	90	100	90	110	125		105	
Country,	——	38	40	43	45	45	50	—	
Iron,	ton	9250	9500	10080	11200	—		9500	10300
Lard,	lb.	10		8	10	8	9½	—	
Lime,	cask	150		200	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30		31	35	30	—	33	37½
Porter, Phil.	doz.	—		250	300	—		225	250
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		700	800	—		550	700
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	82	85	80	110	90	100	115	120
West India,	——	60	65	70	80	75	85	75	80
New England,	——	37½	40	40	45	45		38	40
Rice,	cwt.	300	325	350	400	350	400	—	
Shot,	——	—		1100	1200	—		1000	1012½
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55		80	90	—		75	87½
Turk's Island,	——	45		60	65	—		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	750	850	800	1000	1000	1100	750	1250
Loaf,	lb.	—		17	20	18	20	15	25
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	—		112½	175
Hyson,	——	—		100	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		275	350	—		350	1050
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	5	9	10		—	
Whiskey,	gall.	38	40	35	40	40		35	40
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		125	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	——	—		125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,	——	—		—		160	200	—	
Port,	——	—		—		—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		65	85	—		—	

State of North-Carolina.
GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823.

Rebecca Rankin vs. *Jedediah Rankin.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Jedediah Rankin is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY,

Margaret Short vs *James Short.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.

Jane Short vs. *Aaron Short* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Aaron Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

THE RACE HORSE

NAPOLEON.

ONE of the handsomest and finest sons of that unequalled horse Sir Archy, will stand in Hillsborough every Thursday and Friday, at the very reduced price of ten dollars the season. References may be had to his hand bills, where all particulars may be seen relative to his unequalled performances on the turf, his blood, and his great reputation as a foal getter.

Lewis Sherley.

April 22. 67—

The Shorter Catechism,

for sale at this office.

☞ The Drawings begin Next Month.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 5th, 1823

We have the pleasure to announce, that owing to the flattering encouragement already evinced by the public towards the new Schemes, the Commissioners and Managers have already been enabled to fix early periods for commencing them, as stated below. While tendering our acknowledgements to the public for the very extensive and continued patronage we receive, we beg permission on this occasion, to remark the expedition of drawing, as well as THE PROMPTNESS AND PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAYMENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTIMORE LOTTERIES, and which has deservedly rendered them so popular not only at home, but in every section of the Union.—In the two Lotteries herewith presented, the CASH, as heretofore, *can be had for all prizes sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.*

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND, No. II.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Begins drawing in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of MAY, and will progress under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$100,000	is	100,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	is	20,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of	10,000	is	20,000 Dollars
2 Prizes of	5,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
20 Prizes of	1,000	is	20,000 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000 Dollars.
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000 Dollars.
6000 Prizes of	12	is	72,000 Dollars.

The whole Scheme will be completed in

TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $12 | *Quarters,* $3 00
Halves,.....6 | *Eighths,*.....1 50

SIXTH CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON

MONUMENT LOTTERY

Commences Drawing 14th MAY.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 prize of $20,000—2 of $10,000—2 of $5,000—3 of $2,000—8 of $1,000—50 of $100—100 of $50—200 of $20, & 5000 of $10.—The whole to be completed in

SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $10 | *Quarters,* $2 50
Halves.....5 | *Eighths,*....1 25

TICKETS and SHARES in both Schemes to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, 114, Market-street

BALTIMORE.

Where the Great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, *and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.*

☞ ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash for Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. *Sec'ry—Baltimore.*

66—3w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

for sale at this office

Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society was held at the Union Hotel in the town of Hillsborough, on the 19th March, 1823, when the following resolutions were adopted, viz.

Resolved, That for the greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of worn out land reclaimed in the present year, a premium of 10 dollars be awarded.

For the largest quantity of cotton raised on one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of Irish potatoes raised on one quarter of an acre, 5 dollars.

For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.

For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.

For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.

For the largest and fattest ox, 10 dollars.

For the best boar, 5 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the best piece woollen fulled cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece mixed cotton and wool cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars,

For the best piece of flannel, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of blanketing, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax table linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best vest pattern, 2 dollars

For the best pair woollen stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best pair cotton stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best two horse plow, 10 dollars

For the best one horse plow, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums for raising corn, cotton or potatoes, produce well authenticated certificates of the admeasurement of the ground and the quantity raised thereon, and a written account of the mode of manuring, planting and cultivating the ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a Cattle show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plowing Match, be held in Hillsborough on the first Thursday in November next, to be conducted by a committee of arrangements consisting of five members, and that the premiums be awarded by a committee of nine members.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for premiums and to which premiums are adjudged, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the committee of arrangements, for the benefit of the owners.

Resolved, That the premiums be paid in silver plate, with suitable inscriptions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months.

John Taylor, *Sec'ry*

April 2. 64—3m

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—tf

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1823.

Dicey Mangum vs. *John J. Carrington and others.* } Petition for partition of the land of John Carrington, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, George Moore and Elizabeth his wife, Carrington Knight, William Knight, John Knight, Nancy Knight, Elizabeth Knight, Jeptha Knight, James Knight, Jefferson Knight, Meekins Knight, Raleigh Knight, and Mary Knight, children and heirs at law of their mother Mary Knight, deceased, (which said Mary was one of the children and heirs at law of John Carrington, late of Orange county, deceased,) reside beyond the limits of this state, the eight last mentioned of whom are infants under the age of twenty-one years: It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months successively, that the said defendants who are of full age, and those under the age of twenty-one years, by their guardians, appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next and put in their answers to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly. Test,

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Price adv. $8 20. 66—3m

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term, 1823.

Jarret Yeargain vs. *Edward Robson.* } In Equity. Injunction Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said Edward Robson to appear here at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next, and put in his answer to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test,

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv. $2 75 66—6w

STILLS FOR SALE.

JOEL REYNOLDS & Co. have just received a supply of the best materials, and are now prepared to make STILLS of every description; also all kinds of TIN WARE; which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit.

May 6. 69—

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Raleigh Register.

Agriculture of North-Carolina.

LETTER VI.—FREE STONE, COLORING DRUGS, SLATES AND ORES

To Charles Fisher, esq Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

SIR—Lest these letters become tiresome by their length, and lest by attempting a full exhibition of the importance of our subject, we fail in one essential point,—that of gaining readers, I will hurry over the remaining substances proposed to be considered, and proceed in my next letter to offer such a collection of testimonies as will, I trust, sufficiently show that we have not overrated the importance of geological surveys.

The substances still remaining in the list of those useful articles which the mineral kingdom affords to agriculture and the arts, as before enumerated, are free-stone, colouring drugs, slates and ores.

FREESTONE is a term used in the arts, to denote any kind of stone suitable to be hewn into blocks for building. We may enumerate particularly—

1. *The softer kinds of Granite and Gneiss,* (a slaty species of Granite like that of the capitol at Raleigh.)
2. *Sandstone,* embracing numerous varieties of excellent building stones, presenting innumerable shades of colour between a dark red and a light grey.
3. *Certain kinds of Limestone.*
4. *Fire-stone.*
5. *Soapstone.*
6. *Serpentine.*
7. *Marble.*

The foregoing enumeration embraces the most important building stones, and all these, with the exception of marble, we have already discovered within our own state, and most of them in great abundance and of excellent quality. Indeed, sir, I fully believe that no state in the Union is more richly endowed with building-stones than North Carolina.—This fact will be rendered obvious by reviewing the preceding list with a little more attention.

Granite is so abundant here that it constitutes the prevailing rock of more than half the state; but in most cases it is of too hard and flinty a texture, to come under the denomination of free-stone. The kind alluded to under the first head, is denominated by geologists *granite passing into gneiss,*—a name which denotes that it unites the firmness and durability of the former with the *slaty* character of the latter, by which, though a very hard kind of stone, it is rendered so easily divisible, as to be readily hewn into blocks. Those who have enjoyed the best opportunities for examining different species of architecture, in various parts of the U. States, pronounce this stone as exhibited at the falls of the Roanoke above Halifax, at Warrenton, at Louisburg, and especially in the additions to the capitol at Raleigh, as among the finest building stones which our country has yet produced. One who has compared it with the celebrated Chelmsford granite, used for the most superb buildings at Boston and Harvard university, will not hesitate to pronounce it superior to that—it being at least as elegant, and more easily wrought. It does not indeed yield to the chisel as readily as some of the varieties of freestone to be mentioned hereafter; but when once embodied in a building, no material is more imperishable, or better entitled to bid defiance to the shocks of time. This formation extends in several parallel ridges from the Roanoke to the Cape-Fear, and probably much further.

Sandstone is a name applied to a kind of freestone which is made up chiefly of grains of sand loosely cohering. It exhibits various degrees of hardness, but is usually hard enough for a building-stone, and frequently when very soft in the quarry, becomes hard by exposure to the air. Being very easly shaped by the hammer alone it forms a cheap and commodious material for walls, chimnies, and even for the main body of a building; and when farther wrought by the chisel it is susceptible of no small degree of elegance. The grey sand-stone, underpined and shaded with the dark red, constitutes a favorite combination among architects. The finer grained varieties

are even capable of being wrought into mouldings, entablatures, and other delicate and ornamental parts of a building, a beautiful example of which is afforded in the northern side of the City-Hall in New-York, one of the most superb buildings in the world.

Of this species of free-stone, we have at least three distinct formations, each of them of very ample dimensions. One passes near the western limit of the low country, probably extending nearly the whole length of the state from north to south. When not too soft, the stone found in this formation answers very well for the plainer forms of architecture, but is still far inferior in quality to some of the varieties found in the other two formations. Of these, one extends from the borders of Granville county to Moore court-house, and perhaps still farther to the south in the same direction, maintaining an average breadth of 18 miles; the other extends from the center of Stokes, through a part of Rockingham to an unknown distance into Virginia. These two formations are severally the depositories of those beds of coal mentioned in my last letter. They afford materials for every species of architecture, whether plain or ornamental, for grindstones and whetstones, like those of Nova Scotia, and for excelent millstones, and are in quantities altogether inexhaustible.

Limestone has not yet been discovered here in sufficient abundance to be employed much as a building stone.

By the *fire-stone* mentioned under the fourth head, is intended a singular kind of rock found within a few miles of Raleigh (and also in the county of Lincoln, and doubtless occurring in many other parts of the state) which consists chiefly of the isinglass or mica, and which is incapable of fusion in strong furnace heats.* This stone, though an indifferent kind of building stone, is well adapted for furnaces, for the backs of fire places, for making fire-bricks, and for all similar purposes. When the iron furnaces were first built in the county of Lincoln, the proprietors were under the necessity of sending far to the north, I believe to Philadelphia, for this kind of stone, though they have since been so fortunate as to discover a full supply of it in the vicinity of their works. This may serve as an example or illustration of what I have so often insisted on, that a great number of natural substances are requisite to carry on almost any art to advantage, and it is most fortunate when these can be found in close connection with each other.

Soapstone we have in ample abundance, and its uses seem to be well understood—better perhaps than those of any other variety of free-stone. The county of Randolph affords a kind of soapstone of almost unrivalled beauty and excellence.

Serpentine is a green rock susceptible of a fine polish, and highly valued for certain ornamental purposes in architecture. Of this a large formation has recently been discovered in the northern part of the county of Wake. This constitutes a kind of green marble, and is frequently sold under that name in the markets. Extensive works are erected for its manufacture in the Island of Anglesea, where it is sawn into slabs and polished, or wrought into vasses, &c. The serpentine of Wake is believed to be not at all inferior to that of Anglesea; and it may be regarded as one of those substances which are waiting for the elegant arts to advance, to have their beauties unfolded.

Marble is a term sometimes applied to any kind of stone which is easily polished, and hence includes serpentine; but the term more strictly signifies those varieties of *limestone* which are susceptible of a polish. In this sense we have not yet met with marble in our own state; but it would not be unreasonable to expect to find it among the mountain limestones of the west, and perhaps accompanying the serpentine just mentioned. Its uses for architectural purposes, for sepulchral moouments, as well as for affording quicklime, are too well known to need recital.

It appears then, that with the exception of marble, our state is already known to embrace all those varieties of free-stone which are most valued in architecture. Yet, various and abundant as these materials are, it is a well-known fact, that their uses are but little understood; they exist in many places where not an individual inhabitant ever thought of their possessing the least value; and quarries not inferior to the celebrated building-stones of Portland and Bath, repose in numerous instances, undisturbed, while on their very summits are raised those piles of logs and mud, which are no sooner completed than they begin to exhibit manifest signs of mouldering away and sinking into ruins. Great changes in the habits of living are not suddenly effected; but it is much to be desired, and perhaps to be anticipated, that, at some future day, the uses of these materials, offered so profusely to our citizens by the hand of nature, will be better understood and appreciated than they are at present; and instead of squalid and mouldering cabins, those neat and durable structures will rise to grace our rural scenery, which these materials are so well fitted to make, where children's children to the fourth and fifth generations, may celebrate their annual festival in the mansion of their fathers.

I think it will be agreed, sir, that the readiest way to bring these materials for building into more extensive use, will be to diffuse the knowledge of their qualities—to point out all the places where quarries of peculiar excellence exist—and to describe the mode of turning them to the best advantage. All these topics would naturally fall under the report of a geological survey of the state. But even if we cannot expect that our quarries of free-stone will be speedily opened for the construction of houses entire, it would still be desirable that the public should be apprised of the excellence of these materials for underpinning, steps, cellar-walls, and all similar purposes. The number of our mechanics who are capable of quarrying and dressing stone, is every day increasing, and will increase with still greater rapidity, if the utility of our stone quarries shall be more extensively known and felt. Whenever such mechanics become diffused over the country, it is to be hoped that in all those places at least which lie in the vicinity of good quarries, we shall see neat and durable chimnies of hewn-stone in the place of those which now appear so frail and perishable in their nature, and so unsightly in their aspect.

DYE STUFFS AND PAINTS. These articles are sometimes afforded so low in the market, that little profit could be expected from manufacturing them among ourselves. Still it is well known that we have such resources of our own, and such knowledge becomes particularly important when a state of war, or any other cause, cuts off our foreign supplies; such are copperas and allum for dying, and several species of ochre for painting. We have plentiful resources for all these articles, though both their localities and uses are generally unknown. A geological report would make them known; and I cannot but think that the general diffusion of information of this kind, bearing so intimate a relation to the most common wants and conveniences of life, would be found interesting and useful to the public.

SLATES. Desirous to bring this part of my subject to a close, I will mention, under this prolific head, only two varieties, namely, roofing slate and hone slate. Of the former an extensive ridge stretches along near the eastern boundary of the upper country, exhibiting a quality believed to be every way suitable for architectural purposes. Of the hone slate, a most valuable formation extends through the counties of Person, Orange, Chatham and Randolph, possibly to the Yadkin, or even farther, affording in several places oil stones, which are admitted to be equal to the Turkey hones of the market. This extensive bed is a treasure to the state, not only for its own supply of hones, but as furnishing a profitable article of commerce, and it well merits a minute investigation, and a detailed report to the public.

METALLIC ORES. By far the most important of these (iron,) has been already noticed. A brief mention of the others, however, may conclude my remarks on the economical and commercial value of minerals.

Gold and silver are usually of so rare and accidental occurrence, that we are not led to their discovery as to that of several other more common and abundant substances, by the general aspect of a country, and by other minerals known to be associated with those in question. With respect to gold, however, the peculiar abundance in which it has been found in the south-western parts of the state, suggests the propriety of bringing in all the aids of geology to assist in the search for it. Is the gold of Cabarrus and Anson a native resident of the individual spots where the pieces are found, or is it brought down from the mountains by rivers? Is there any encouragement to search for it in the sources of these rivers? Is the metal distributed at random, or does it like most other minerals, obey some general law in its position with respect to the general structure of the country? Does it lie in any particular direction with respect to the points of compass? Can the line of formation be ascertained so as to confine the search within certain limits, and to extend the line farther northward and southward? These and many other similar points respecting this interesting locality of gold (which has furnished more of the metal than all the other parts of the United States besides) it would be one object of a geological survey to investigate.

Some flattering indications have appeared in several places of mines of lead and copper; but I do not know that any large veins have been discovered. Antimony is confidently asserted to have been found in the state; but I have the less to say on these articles, because they are not like those enumerated in the foregoing letters, very intimately connected with the interests of agriculture and rural economy. I have the honor to be yours, &c. WALTER RALEIGH.

* A specimen may be seen at Raleigh in the steps of the Newbern Bank, and at col. Polk's.

MATCH RACE—$20,000 A-SIDE.

New York, May 28.

Yesterday the match race between Eclipse and a southern horse called Henry, was run over the Union course. It will be recollected that the gentlemen from New York, while in attendance on the match race last fall at Washington city, between Eclipse and Sir Charles, offered to run the former this spring, on the Long Island course, for $20,000 against any horse that could be produced in the United States or elsewhere, and gave the southern gentlemen from that time, (November, 1822) to the time of starting, to look round and name their horse. The challenge was readily accepted, and 3,000 fixed on as the sum to be forfeited in case either party declined running the race. A number of horses were put in training for the occasion, but only two, viz. Henry and Betsey Richards, were brought on from the south, who it was judged could contend with Eclipse, and which of these two were to run the race, remained a secret, until the signal was given from the judges' box to bring up the horses, when Henry made his appearance, and Eclipse soon after. The doubts which had before been entertained, (and they were many,) that the southern sportsmen would pay forfeit and there would be no race, vanished at once, and all was anxiety to see the result of the contest. The hour of starting soon arrived, but such was the immense crowd upon the course in solid column, for near a quarter of a mile both right and left of the judges' box, that some minutes were taken up by the officers in clearing it; nor was it effected without much difficulty. About ten minutes after one P. M. both horses set off at the tap of the drum; Henry taking the lead and keeping it the whole four miles, came in about half a length ahead. Although several efforts were made by the rider of Eclipse, a young man whose name we do not recollect, to pass his antagonist, still he could not accomplish it. The result of this heat was so different from what the northern sportsmen had calculated upon, that the mercury fell instantly below the freezing point. Bets three to one that Eclipse would lose the second heat were loudly offered, but there were few or no takers. Time of running the heat, 7 minutes 37 seconds.

Second Heat.—The time having elapsed for breathing, the horses were again brought up for the second heat, but it had been determined in the interim to change Eclipse's rider, as has often heretofore been done, and behold who should appear but our old friend Purdy, who was welcomed with tumultuous cheers from the multitude. He soon mounted and at the word both went off.—Henry took the lead, as in the first heat, and kept it until about two thirds round on the third mile, when Purdy seized, with a quickness and dexterity peculiar to himself, the favourable moment that presented, when, by appearing to aim at the outside, he might gain the inside, made a dash at him accordingly, and passed him on the left; and maintained the ground he had gained to the end of the second heat, coming out about two lengths ahead. The air was now made to resound from every quarter, with Purdy forever! and as soon as he had been weighed, the populace bore him off on their shoulders, across the course, in spite of all the entreaties he could make to the contrary. The mercury in the sporting thermometer immediately rose again to pleasant summer heat, and the backers of Eclipse were now ready for any thing that offered; they proposed to bet even, but there were no takers. Several offers to draw were made by gentlemen who had bet on Henry, but not accepted—Confidence was again completely restored to the friends of Eclipse. Time of running this heat 7 m. 49s.

Third heat.—When the horses were brought up for this heat, a jockey named Taylor, known for many years on the Southern courses, for his great success, and whose skill was acknowledged to be inferior to no one, made his appearance, when it was announced that he would ride Henry the third heat instead of the boy who had rode him the two former. The course once more cleared, off they went, Purdy taking the lead and keeping it to the end of the race, came in about three lengths ahead of his antagonist. The air was now rent with shouts of extacy, from the New Yorkers, and the press around the judges' stand for a short time was so great that nothing could overcome it. The whole course was blocked up in one solid mass of men, ten thousand deep, leaving no ground to bring the horses to the stand so that the riders could be dismounted and weighed. Order, however, was at length restored, the riders were weighed, every thing found right, and Eclipse pronounced the victor. He was then marched off the field to the popular air of—"See the conquering hero comes." Thus has ended the greatest race that ever was run in this country. The result has shown that the challenge may be again fearlessly repeated—"*Long-Island Eclipse against the world.*" We hope however, Mr. Van Ranst will never suffer him to run again, but let the country have the benefit of his stock. He has now proved himself, beyond all cavil, to be a horse of speed and bottom unequalled in this country or perhaps in any other at this time.—Time of running the last heat, 8 minutes 24 seconds.

Thus the event has shown that the opinion of the Northern Sportsmen is better than that of the Southern; that size and bone are essential to strength, and ought to be taken into calculation; and supposing blood and bottom to be equal, must always win. It has been, therefore, the object of northern sportsmen, ever since governor Jay first recommended it, to ensure these qualities by requiring greater weights than are carried at the south. The natural consequence is a breed of large, strong, and serviceable horses. We hope they will not deviate from this wise course.

It is judged there were upwards of fifty thousand spectators on the field, and it is with great satisfaction that we add, that as far as we can learn, no serious accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

It would be unfair to dismiss the subject without bearing testimony to the highly gentlemanly deportment of our southern competitors, and to say that they have certainly evinced sound judgment in their selection of a horse to match Eclipse. The time of running the three heats, shorter than was ever hitherto done in the United States by many seconds, is sufficient to show, that the horse on which they placed their hopes, is a superior as well as a beautiful animal. And when it is taken into calculation that he is not actually four years old until the second week in next month, it is no more than fair to conclude that when he becomes an aged horse he will prove the second Eclipse of America.

It should be remembered that by the rules of the Jockey Club, the weights carried on the Northern Courses, are much greater than on the Southern; in consequence Henry was obliged to carry yesterday eight pounds more than when he won the laurel, a few days since, at the New Market Course, Petersburg. The weights carried by each horse were—Eclipse, 126 pounds—Henry 108.

We think it probable that had the sportsmen of the north been made acquainted with the very extraordinary speed of *Henry*, or those of the south with the bottom and speed of *Eclipse*, neither would have shown that degree of confidence which both evidently did before the race commenced, and which led to a scene of betting bordering, if reports are to be credited, upon the extravagant; but which we forbear to state.

Never did such a concourse attend any race ground in this country, and never was one thronged by so many strangers of age and distinction from so many different states, and some of them very remote. It affords no small pleasure to add, that not a single murmur of dissatisfaction was heard from any quarter. A mutual comity, suitable to the character of gentlemen, prevailed on the ground and at the festive board.

[*Evening Post.*

A correspondent insists, that—"Such *Races* are fitted to do much more injury to the breed of MEN than service to the breed of *Horses*; and that, while families are ruined, creditors defrauded, vicious propensities excited and fostered, valuable time and labor sacrificed, on the race ground, the quadrupeds are not likely to be improved for any useful purposes."

Poulson's (Phil.) Amer. D. Adv.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

After the race was concluded, a number of the members of the club and strangers sat down to an elegant dinner at the Pavilion, prepared by Mr. Niblo, of the Bank Coffee House. The cloth being removed, the following volunteer toasts were drank:

By the president, Judge Van Ness. Eclipse, still the best courser of his day.

R. Emmet. Henry—the best four year old horse in the country.

Gen. Barnum. Our opponents of the south—gentlemen in prosperity and in adversity.

Mr. John Stevens. The better health of Wm. R. Johnson, the trainer of a four-year-old to run a four-mile heat in 7 37.

The President. The north and the south—What God has joined together, let no man put asunder.

Mr. Field. The spirit and emulation, the liberality and magnanimity of our rivals of the north.

Com. Rodgers. Eclipse and his dam—Neither improvable by foreign crosses.

A. Hosack. Southern pluck and northern bottom.

Mr. Wyche, of Va. The state of New-York—Unrivalled in her population and in her enterprize for internal improvement—so far victorious on the course.

Volunteer. The state of Virginia—Ambitious of being distinguished in all things useful to our common country.

The 3d day's race was between the Vermont horse *Cock of the Rock*, and the Virginia mare *Betsey Richards*, for 1000 dollars, and was won by the latter.

After the first day's race, a trotting match took place, three mile heats, for 1000 dollars, which was won by a Pennsylvania horse, beating two competitors, in the shortest trotting time we ever heard of. The first mile was performed in 3 min. 15 sec.—2d mile, 2 55.—3d, 2 55. The second heat performed in nine minutes and four seconds.

In regard to the great match race, the Baltimore Federal Gazette remarks, that "when it is considered that *Henry*, in consequence of the regulations, *peculiar to New York*, carried *twelve pounds more* than any horse of his age would carry on any other course, either in America or Great Britain, and that *seven* pounds is calculated to make, in four miles, the difference of a *distance*, it must be allowed that the Virginia champion made A GREAT RACE. In fact, that, according to the calculation just stated, Henry, had he not carried the twelve pounds beyond what his age and general sporting regulations justify, would have *distanced Eclipse* the first heat! Besides, Eclipse has been *trained* upon the New York course, and his rider has been long acquainted with every foot of it—great advantages in the calculations of sportsmen."

The Baltimore Morning Chronicle remarks on the race—"The only anxiety that we felt upon this subject was, that the victorious party would bear their part with moderation, and the vanquished with dignity. If we must have contention, let the object be worthy of it—'the blood more stirs (Shakespeare says) to rouse a *lion*, than to start a *hare*.' New York has ample cause to exult, on other grounds than this triumph—her canal, which unites the waters of the lakes to those of the Atlantic, presents something more than victory—it is a triumph in which future ages will participate. Other states, and Maryland and Virginia amongst the rest, have caught this kindling enthusiasm of the north. This is a strife worthy of great, powerful, and independent states. But if the citizens of New York, with such solid and permanent claims on our admiration, should manifest improper exultation on account of the laurels acquired in this contest, it would bring to our recollection the image of Jupiter relinquishing his thunderbolt and playing at a game of nine pins."

"THE WINDING UP."

New-York, May 31.

The sports of the turf were yesterday concluded at the Union Course. The purse of 600 dollars, which was to have been run for the day before, was easily taken by the southern horse *Childers*—the mare *Slow-and-Easy* being distanced the second heat.

At 12 o'clock the following horses appeared, to run for a purse of $300, two mile heats: Mr. Johnson's horse, *Henry*, (antagonist of *Eclipse*) Mr. Baxter's horse, *Moses*, and Mr. Jones' mare, *Jane-on-the-Green*. *Henry* appeared perfectly fresh, and took the purse with the utmost ease; and *Moses*, in the second heat was distanced.

Thus have terminated the sports of the most bustling week that in a time of peace New-York ever witnessed. On the great match race the northern jockies were the victors, but they have nothing more to boast of, for Eclipse appears to be the only horse we can bring into the field against the southerns. And Eclipse is to appear on the course no more—the challenge to run for from twenty to fifty thousand dollars, having been very properly and prudently declined.

[*Com. Advertiser.*

With pleasure we take this opportunity to correct an erroneous impression that has gone abroad that large sums of money were betted on the great race on Tuesday. After the most diligent inquiries we now feel authorised to state, that besides the principal match bet, the sums hazarded between individuals was of no blameable amount, for such an occasion; and particularly, that the story in circulation that a certain gentleman of much distinction, from the south, lost some thousands, is so wholly unfounded, that we undertake to assert, on the best authority, that the gentleman alluded to, did not stake a single dollar on the issue. *Evening Post.*

Foreign Intelligence.

One day later from Europe.

The Dublin evening mail, of the 25th April, brought by the Robert Burns, arrived at New York, contains the London news of the 23d, and Paris advices of the 21st.

A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, April 20, announces as follows:

"The major general to the minister of war.

"We found 31 pieces of cannon, at Pancorbo, with bombs and shot.

"The head quarters is at Vittoria, where his royal highness the duke of Angouleme, was received with enthusiasm."

In the house of lords, on the 22d, lord Holland moved for copies of all communications made to the government since September, 1822, relative to any assistance to be afforded by Portugal against the invading armies. He understood that a paper of this description was in existence.

The earl of Liverpool could not, at the present moment, produce the document alluded to.—The case thus stood with Portugal: if she was attacked without provocation on her part, England would be obliged to interpose, but if it were with provocation, Great Britain was not bound to interfere. He wished the motion withdrawn, at least for a short time.

The minister being further interrogated as to the truth of the French government having supplied the insurgents of Spain with money, said that the British minister at Madrid had received such information as amounted to a belief of the fact; but there was no actual proof.

The marquis of Lansdowne wished for further papers relative to the negociations with respect to the slave trade.

He was also anxious for information with regard to the Austrian loan.

The earl of Liverpool said, that as the negociations respecting the slave trade had taken place at Verona, the documents would be produced. Negociations for a composition with respect to the Austrian loan were still pending, and he had no doubt, but that speedily such an arrangement would be made as would prove satisfactory to all parties.

Lord Holland remarked that he had not seen the emperor of Austria *gazetted*, but it was well known he had been declared a bankrupt, and was under the necessity of compounding with his creditors.

The disturbances in Ireland continued. The Dublin and Londonderry mail had recently been robbed and the guard shot. Twelve persons charged with being concerned in this outrage were arrested. Many instances are mentioned of murder and outrage, committed by the insurgents, in various parts of this unhappy country.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 11.

CONVENTION.

On Thursday the 29th ultimo, the delegates from the several captain's districts in this county, convened at the court house in Hillsborough, for the purpose of taking into consideration the measures necessary for effecting an amendment of the constitution of this state.

On motion, Michael Holt, esq. was appointed chairman, and John Taylor, jr. secretary.

The following gentlemen appeared as delegates from the respective districts, viz.

In the First Regiment.

Capt. Wm. Brown's company, Thos. Ruffin, Dennis Heartt.—*Thos. Thompson's*, J. S. Smith, John Scott.—*Edward Harris's*, Abner Parker.—*Wm. Horner's*, Thos. D. Bennehan, Willie P. Mangum.—*Samuel Wortham's*, ——. *Geo. Price's*, ——. *John Long's*, John Strain, Charles Johnston.—*Wm. Hall's*, Wm. Whitted, John Clayton.—*Ray's*. Jas. Clark, David Allison.—*William Herndon's*, ——. *Lesley O'Kelly's*, Maurice Bollard.

In the Second Regiment.

Captain John Armstrong's company, Wm. Hicks, Joseph Allison.—*David Bird's*, Gabriel B. Lea, John M'Cauley.—*James Pickett's*, Alexander Mebane, Willis Sellars.—*David Nelson's*, James Mebane, H. Mulhollan.—*John Thompson's*, Robert Thompson, John Thompson.—*Wm. F. Jones's*, Wm. Shaw, David Johnston.—*Thos. Bradshaw's*, Joel Parish, Jesse O'Daniel.—*Robinson's*, Wm. Denham, Caleb Lindsey.—*Poe's* Hasler Poe, John Carruthers.

In the Third Regiment.

Captain Moore M'Culloch's company, M. M'Culloch, B. Isley.—*Eli M'Daniel's*, E. M'Daniel, John Stockard.—*Geo. Hurdle's*, Chesley F. Fausett, Jas. Graham.—*Wm. Lackey's*, William Morton, Absalom Harvey.—*Daniel Sharp's*, Michael Holt, John Albright.—*William Moore's*, John Newlin, Wm. Johnston.—*John Patterson's*, David Patterson, Alexander Albright.—*John Harden's*, John Trolinger, Wm. Montgomery.

In the Cavalry.

Captain Bilboa's Company, William Pratt, Levi Cole.—*Russell's*, John Russell.—*Henderson's*, ——.

On motion, *Ordered*, that Duncan Cameron, esq. and the members composing the committee of this county, viz. Andrew Hughes, John M'Cauley, Willie Shaw, John J. Carrington, Thomas Clancy, Samuel Child, and Wm. Holt, be invited to attend this meeting, and participate in its proceedings.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the constitution of the state of North Carolina is defective and ought to be amended.

Resolved, unanimously, That the proceedings of the meeting of the friends of a convention last winter at Raleigh, are approved by this meeting.

Resolved, unanimously, That we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to obtain an amendment of said constitution.

Resolved, That Thomas Ruffin, Willie P. Mangum, James S. Smith, and Michael Holt, be recommended to the freemen of this county as proper persons to represent them in the meeting to be held on the second Monday in November next, at Raleigh, to take council together relative to amending said constitution.

Resolved, That the sheriff of this county, and his deputies, be requested to open a poll at the next election of members of the general assembly, for four delegates to the meeting to be held at Raleigh in November next, and that the votes of all persons qualified by the constitution to vote for members of the house of commons be then taken.

Resolved, That five hundred copies of these proceedings be published.

MICHAEL HOLT, *Chairman.*
JOHN TAYLOR, jr. *Sec'y.*

Guilford Agricultural Society.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Guilford county, held at the academy at Greensborough on the Tuesday of the last Superior court, the constitution of the Guilford Agricultural Society, as formerly exhibited to the public, was amended so as to assume the following shape:

Constitution of the Guilford Agricultural Society.

Art. 1. This institution shall be entitled the GUILFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, and its sole object is declared to be the promotion of agriculture and every branch of rural economy.

2. The officers of the society shall be a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, to be held at Greensborough on the first Friday of November.

3. A quorum shall consist of nine members; but a less number may adjourn from day to day, until a quorum be obtained.

4. The duties of the president are to preside at all meetings of the society, to superintend its general concerns, and maintain order; he may from time to time make such communications as he may think proper; he shall appoint two persons to receive and count the votes at elections of the society; all motions shall be addressed to him, and in all questions he shall collect and count the votes. He shall have power to call meetings by giving fifteen days notice.

5. The duties of the secretary are, to take charge of the papers of the society; to read its proceedings, to keep and call the list of members, to superintend the publications ordered by the society, and to give due public notices of all its meetings.

6. The duties of the treasurer are, to keep a correct account of all the funds of the society, and at the meeting preceding the anniversary he shall render his accounts fairly stated, and at the anniversary deliver the books and funds to his successor, or to the order of the society. He shall be charged with the safe keeping of the property of the society, shall keep a regular account of its receipts and expenditures; and shall pay no money without the consent of the society, and an order signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary.

6. The society shall annually appoint a corresponding committee, whose duty it shall be to correspond with similar societies.

8. The society shall also appoint, at each annual meeting, committees to adjust all claims against the institution for its contingent expenses: they shall also decide upon the merits of agricultural essays, reports and experiments; and models of improvements in agriculture and manufactures; they shall arrange suitable accommodations for all cattle shows, ploughing matches or fairs ordered by the society, and shall distribute the premiums awarded by the society.

9. The society may propose, from time to time, such premiums in the various branches of agriculture and rural economy as may seem most likely to promote the object of the institution.

10. All claims for premiums shall be determined either by the society or by committees appointed for that purpose.

11. Any person may become a member of this society by signing the constitution and paying one dollar to the treasurer annually; and if any member instead of one, shall pay six dollars, he shall be entitled to membership for life: no member shall withdraw without paying all arrearages due the treasurer.

12. This society shall be auxiliary to the N. C. Agricultural Society, and it shall at its annual meetings appoint one of its members a delegate to the seat of government, for the purpose of meeting the provisions of an act of assembly, entitled "an act for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures.

13. The society shall have power to elect honorary members, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

14. The society may occasionally pass such by-laws as may tend to the better government of the society; and any part of this constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, two-thirds of the members present agreeing thereto.

By order,
J. S. PRATHER, *Sec'ry.*
May 21st, 1823.

Colombia.—It appears that amidst all the havoc and difficulties of war, the government and citizens of the republic of Colombia, devote undeviating attention to the two great supporters of independence and liberty, EDUCATION and the PRESS!—Very considerable funds have been appropriated by the constitutional authorities, for an extensive spread of NATIONAL SCHOOLS upon the Lancasterian plan, over the vast surface of the republic, and newspapers every day start into being throughout the chief towns and cities, many of them conducted with considerable ability.

We learn that the British government has appointed Mr. George Jackson (brother of Mr. Jackson, formerly the British minister to the U. States) commissioner, and Mr. —— M'Tavish, arbitrator, under the first article of the convention of July, 1822, with Great Britain, (for the settlement of claims for slaves and other property carried away by British vessels at the close of the late war.)

Mr. M'Tavish is already in this country, and Mr. Jackson was to sail, we understand, in the April packet from England, and may be daily expected. On his arrival, as there will be no impediment to the immediate organization of the board, they may be expected to proceed forthwith to the discharge of their duties.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Spanish commissioners from St. Salvador, left the city of Boston, on Friday last for Washington, to submit to the president their proposition for connecting that province with the United States.

African Colonization Society.—The board of officers and managers of this society, assembled at Washington on Monday last, to hold a special session, pursuant to public notice. Several delegates from religious associations attended, and were invited to seats with the board. Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, one of the vice presidents of the society, presided, in the absence of the president. A good deal of very interesting discussion took place on the important interest committed to their charge. Three committees were organized, to consider the present state of the colony on the coast of Africa and the means of improving it—to digest a system of finance for the society—and to revise the system under which the affairs of the society are immediately transacted. After which the board adjourned to Wednesday the 4th.

From the Norwich (Connecticut) Courier.

Violent Tempest.—About two o'clock on Monday last, we witnessed an unusually violent tempest, accompanied with lightning, thunder and rain—in which the most awful grandeur of Him who rideth in the whirlwind and directeth the storm, are seldom manifested.

In this and the neighbouring towns, several barns and sheds were unroofed, and many fences and trees laid prostrate. But these should not be mentioned, before we speak of the awful calamity which has befallen our friends and neighbours in Montville.

As a singular coincident, we would remark, that no sooner had their Rev. Pastor finished reading a hymn at the opening of divine service, beginning with these words:

"Methinks the last great day has come,
Methinks I hear the trumpet sound;
That shakes the earth, rends every tomb,
And wakes the prisoners under ground:"

than a stroke of lightning struck the top of the cupola of the Presbyterian meeting house—shattered the belfry—entered the body of the house—split to shivers several posts—broke most of the glass, and several window sashes—shivered to atoms several pews, and instantly sent two HUMAN BEINGS into eternity. Several other persons were seriously wounded; among them were two young ladies who were so severely injured as to render it necessary to carry them home on beds. We are happy to state that they are on the recovery. The persons who were killed, were Mrs. Betsy Bradford, widow of the late Mr. Perez Bradford, aged 72 years, and Miss Mary S. Comstock, daughter of capt. John R. Comstock, aged 9 years. The consternation in which the congregation was thrown, on this awful occasion, can be more easily imagined than described.

A tree standing about five rods from the meeting house, was struck by the same discharge of electricity.

It is to be hoped this may operate as a sufficient warning, not only to the inhabitants of Montville, but to all others who may have very improperly attempted to support a vane by an iron rod secured to the top of a building or cupola, instead of extending to the earth as a conductor. Had this have been the case, the probability is we should not have had this melancholly intelligence to record.

We understand that a barn belonging to Jonah Witter, esq. of Preston, in which were his son and a black man, was blown down; the latter in attempting to escape out of the door, was instantly killed by the falling of the roof—the former we learn escaped uninjured. The tempest continued but a few moments. Its direction was from west to east, and its extent from north to south, we believe not to have exceeded ten or twelve miles.

MARRIED,

At the house of Moses Guess, esq. on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Freeman, the Rev. WILLIBEE HUDGENS to Miss SALLY GUESS.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Greatest heat.
June	4	59	80	83
	5	61	82	86
	6	59	85	92
	7	70	81	87
	8	70	62	82
	9	55	66	72
	10	54	64	70

TOWN MEETING.

THE citizens of the town of Hillsborough are requested to attend a town meeting, at the court house, on Thursday the 12th inst. to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July, *the Anniversary of American Independence.* A punctual attendance will be expected. The time of meeting will be announced by the ringing of the bell.
June 10. 74—

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall attend at the following places, to collect the tax of 1822, to wit, at George Johnston's on Monday the 7th July—at Chapel Hill on Tuesday the 8th—at Brown's mill on Wednesday the 9th—at Wm. Thompson's, esq. an Thursday the 10th—at John Newlin's on Friday the 11th—at Ruffin's mill on Saturday the 12th—at (Big) George Albright's on Monday the 14th—at John Long's on Tuesday the 15th—at Isaac Holt's, esq on Wednesday the 16th—at Ephraim Cook's on Thursday the 17th—at James Cook's on Friday the 18th—at C. F. Fausett's, esq. on Saturday the 19th—at James Hutchinson's, esq. on Monday the 21st—at Andrew M'Cauley's store on Tuesday the 22d—at George W. Mebane's on Wednesday the 23d—at Rankin M'Kee's, esq. on Thursday the 24th—at John Ray's on Friday the 25th—at the court house in Hillsborough on Saturday the 26th—at col. John J. Carrington's store on Monday the 28th—at col. Herbert Sims's mill on Tuesday the 29th—at Wm. Dillard's esq on Wednesday the 30th—at maj. Z. Herndon's on Thursday the 31st—at maj. John Rhode's on Friday the 1st of August. All those concerned are requested to attend and pay their respective dues. The prevailing cry of hard-times will not be received as a good excuse, as I am determined to enforce the law on all delinquents, well knowing that with care and proper economy, every man can pay his taxes at the proper and appointed times.

The magistrates appointed by the last county court of pleas and quarter sessions, will attend on the same days and at the same places, to take the list of taxables and taxable property for the year 1823.

Thos. D. Watts, *Sheriff.*
June 10. 74—3w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Cain Creek Battalion.

YOU will order the companies under your respective commands, to attend a battalion muster at the Rock Tavern, on Thursday the 10th day of July next, armed and equipped as the law directs, to parade precisely at 11 o'clock. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, to attend the day previous, equipped for drill.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Back Creek Battalion.

YOU will order the companies under your respective commands, to attend a battalion muster at Mason Hall, on Wednesday the 23d day of July next, armed and equipped as the law directs, to parade precisely at 11 o'clock. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, to attend the day previous, equipped for drill.

David Tate,
Col. Com. Second Orange Reg
June 9. 74—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Carter Garrard vs. *John Garrard dec'd.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $2 87½ 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

David Parker vs. *John Garrard, dec'd.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $2 87½ 74—6w

Bishop Ravenscroft and the Rev. Mr. Green will attend at St. Mary's Chapel on the 4th Sunday in this month. The Bishop will administer confirmation, and the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Service will commence at 11 o'clock.
June 8

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Benjamin Bullock vs. *John Garrard, dec'd.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday of August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $2 87½ 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

William Rhodes, Zachariah Rhodes, Delilah Rhodes and George Rhodes, vs. *Zachariah Herndon, administrator of William Rhodes, sen. deceased, Benjamin Pattesall and Penny his wife, John Hutchins and Sally his wife, Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife, & Delilah Rhodes, widow of William Rhodes, sen. deceased.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of William Rhodes, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife, are inhabitants of the state of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $3 75. 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Isaac Woods vs. *Thomas Wilson, surviving administrator of John Woods, deceased, Thomas Thompson, executor of Samuel Thompson, deceased, Rebecca Thompson, widow of said Samuel, who was joint administrator with the said Thomas Wilson of the estate of said John Woods, and the said Thomas Wilson and Jane his wife, Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods, and Henderson Woods, who are children and heirs at law of James Woods, deceased, who was one of the heirs at law of John Woods, deceased.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of John Woods, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods, and Henderson Woods, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods and Henderson Woods appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $5 87½ 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

James Nicholson, Wyche Nicholson, Matthew Patten and Agnes his wife, Sugar Jones and Rebecca his wife, David Bowers and Elizabeth his wife, vs. *Thomas Thompson, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Mary Howell, deceased, late of Orange county, and also against Burwell Loften and Michael Bailey, executors of John Clanton, deceased, and against Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmond Bailey and Rebecca his wife, and George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of Mary Howell, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Burwell Loften and Michael Bailey, executors of John Clanton, deceased, and Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmund Bailey and Rebecca his wife, George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Burwell Loften, Michael Bailey, Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmond Bailey and Rebecca his wife, George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $5 25 74—6w

THE VILLAGE.

In every country village, where
Ten chimneys' smoke perfume the air,
Continuous to a sign post;
Great gentle folks are found a score,
Who can associate no more
Except with rulers of the toast.

Tim Ox Gad, from the plough,
A polish'd gentleman is now,
And talks of country fellows;
But ask the fop what books he's read,
You 'll find the brain pan of his head
As empty as a bellows.

Jack Fallow, from the woods,
From rolling logs now rolls in goods,
Enough awhile to dash on;
Tells negro stories, smokes segars,
Talks politics, decides on wars,
Drinks rum and lives in fashion.

Miss Faddle, from the wheel,
Begins quite lady-like to feel,
And speaks affectedly genteel,
And sings some pretty songs too;
But my veracity impeach,
If she can tell what part of speech
Gentility belongs to.

Among the rubbish of the earth,
May real genius, mental worth,
The aid of science lend you;
You might as well a stye refine,
Or cast your pearls before the swine—
They 'll only turn and rend you.

EPIGRAM ON KILLING TIME.

Kill time to-day, and to your sorrow
He 'll stare you in the face to-morrow;
Kill time again, in any way,
He 'll plague you still from day to day;
Till in the end, as is most due,
Time turns the tables and *kills you.*

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Of old the debtor, who insolvent died,
Egypt the right of sepulture deny'd;
A different trade enlighten'd christians drive,
And charitably bury them alive!

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

JUNE.

The soote season, that bud and bloome forth brings,
With green hath clad the hill; and eke the vale,
The nightingale with feathers new she sings,
The turtle to her mate hath told her tale,
Somer is come. *Earl of Surry.*

In jovial June,
How sweet the merry linnets tune,
How blithe the black-bird's lay;
The wild buck bells from ferny brake,
The coot drives merry on the lake,
The saddest heart might pleasure take
To see all nature gay. *Marmion.*

Spring *weather* has already passed, and we begin sensibly to feel the heats of summer. The energies of the body and mind begin to relax; our study grows oppressive, and we become averso to settled constant application of any kind. Independent of the actual influence of the weather on the human system, this imbecility of energy may be easily accounted for on other grounds. In more rigorous seasons, man feels no sympathy with the weather—he is not inclined to be sociable with chilling frosts and piercing winds. He would rather exclude from his hearing and feeling, all proofs of their existence, and give himself to the fellowship of a more congenial element. But when nature puts on her engaging dress, throws around him the invigorating mildness of spring, or even the heats of summer, and displays her enchanting appearance to his attention and admiration, then he is soon captivated, and easily induced to relinquish occupations *necessity* in some degree drove him to prefer, and seek in the exalted employments to which she allures him, health, pleasure and advantage.

From this, let us draw a moral. It is not always certain that the course we pursue with immediate views of profit, is the course most beneficial to our real interests, and actually subservient to the end we contemplate attaining. Man often settles himself down to occupations whose success be too suddenly calculated. And this should warn us of the great danger to which we are liable, in pursuing measures we think will be ultimately attended with the success we anticipated, in the prosecution of which we hazard infinitely more than we ever hope to gain. Let us learn too not to be too sanguine in our projects—not to look too far into the vista of futurity, the smallest moment of which is to us uncertain.

What chances, what vicissitudes
Hang on a single day!
Yet foolish man extends his views
To objects far away.

Regardless of the present time,
He dreams of years to come;
And boasting of his strength and prime,
His thoughts for ever roam.

Hic quoque mensis, says Ovid, *habet dubias in nomine causas;* but we cannot see where he found his doubtful reasons, and why he did not say, without hesitation, as we venture to do, that June is indebted for its name to *Juno*, the reputable consort of Jupiter. An inhabitant, who knows what the usual temperature of this month is in this climate, will, no doubt, picture to his fancy its tutelar divinity, as a jolly, fat, ruby faced matron, perspiring from every pore, a pocket handkerchief in one hand, and with the other brandishing a huge fan, as the insignia of her royalty. However applicable this representation might be to the divinity of this sultry month, we fear he will not be borne out in it, by the representations of her historians and admirers. As, however, we do not see why we have not as much right to describe her as they, we propose, that, as such, June will be hereafter considered and painted.

This is the weather in which, if not before, should be commenced the salutary habits of early rising and gentle exercise. The early part of the day is the only time in this season, that can be agreeably devoted to such amusements. And if we are not disposed to allot a few hours, which would otherwise be spent idly, and perhaps injuriously, to the delightful recreation of a long walk or ride, we are not likely to do so at any other part of the day.

On this subject, let us hear Thomson. Listen, ye lazy ones, to his questions and arguments:

Falsely luxurious, will not man awake,
And, springing from the bed of sloth, enjoy
The cool, the fragrant, and the silent hour,
To meditation due and sacred song?
For is there aught in sleep can charm the wise?
To lie in dead oblivion, losing half
The fleeting moments of too short a life;
Total extinction of the enlighten'd soul!
Or else to feverish vanity alive,
Wilder'd and tossing through distemper'd dreams?
Who would in such a gloomy state remain
Longer than nature craves; when every muse
And every blooming pleasure wait without,
To bless the wildly devious morning walk?

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

June 14, 1775—Washington was appointed commander in chief of the American forces.
17, 1775—Battle of Breed's Hill, (commonly, but erroneously, called Bunker's.)
18, 1778—British army evacuated Philadelphia
18, 1812—United States declared war against England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

June 8—Buckwheat in flower.

"TIMES PAST."

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

THE OAK TREE.

We know not of aught that is better adapted to indicate the literary and commercial importance of an increasing and political community, than its Newspapers. They are not only a kind of custom house thermometer, exhibiting by the rise or by the depression of maritime intelligence on their columns, the actual state of imports, exports, and reports, the nature and essence of which are sure to excite and interest the attention of active, inquiring, busy men; but they are also *indices* of population. Like members of congress, they multiply in the direct ratio of the increase of numerical representation. But, where inhabitants are few and scattered, and business is limited, information equal to the demand is easily supplied, and a sheet of white paper, suitably inscribed in capitals. PUBLIC NOTICE. &c. nailed to an Oak Tree, or to a Pine Tree where an Oak is not to be found, or when neither is at hand, to each side of the much frequented door or piazza posts of the far-famed Village Ale House, fully answer the purpose of satisfying a circumscribed curiosity.

It is thus in the infant state of a settlement.—Settlements, however, like the individuals of which they are composed, when they come to manhood, put away childish things.

We remember, and who can forget the happy scenes, incidents, and hours of his youth? "'Tis thirty years since," in boyhood's halcyon days, when Georgetown had not, as now, that excellent and neat literary and commercial newspaper, the "Winyaw Intelligencer," we well remember a venerable Oak stood on the Bay street of that place, hard by the tavern, then known by the name of the Oak Tavern, in honor of its majestic neighbor, that by the numerous handbills continually tacked against its rugged trunk, usually served all the purposes of a general intelligence office.—Like the mystic leaves at the cave of the Sybil; like the oracle at Delphos, that oak told of things to come. To neglect daily to repair to its friendly shade, betrayed no goodly disposition to the public weal. Under its wide spreading and luxuriant boughs, politicians were duly wont to meet to discuss the affairs of state; merchants to examine the latest price current article that had arrived from Charleston; doctors to consult on the saving importance and expediency of a fee bill; and lawyers to argue a moot point. Even the aged, and children not unfrequently assembled together, the former to rest, the latter to sport beneath its branches.

Alas! where is now that venerable Oak? and where are the groups of friendly villagers that loved to visit it? Has not the axe of the laborer levelled the Oak to the ground? Has not the scythe of death broke down most of the villagers to the grave? must not the few of us that yet remain, frail monuments of the years that are gone, shortly follow them? shall we also not soon be cut down, wither, and die?

DR. BANCROFT.

Interesting extract from a volume of Sermons by DR. BANCROFT, of Worcester, (Mass.) on the corruptions and abuses of the Christian church, and of the causes and nature of the reformation:

"Before we enter on this extensive subject, however, I would premise one general observation, to prevent censorious judgment respecting those who differ from us in their ecclesiastical constitutions and their forms of public worship. We have an unquestionable right to place the corruptions and abuses of all denominations in the strongest light, that they may be avoided, but we have no authority to judge and condemn the persons of men. To his own master every servant must account.—Christianity was designed to be an universal religion; and in its constitution and general principles it is fitted for this purpose. The divine Author left nations and communities of men at liberty to adapt external forms to the state of society, to the nature of civil government, and to the general improvements of particular ages and countries. In every communion the sincere worshipper will be accepted. Indeed, no individual of the human family, as I verily believe, is necessarily excluded from the acceptable service of his Maker; and without sincerity no one will find acceptance. Hear the language of an enlightened and liberal English divine on this point. "Though your church was pure without spot or imperfection, yet if your heart is not turned to God, the worship is hateful, and the prayers are an abomination. The homage of the darkest Pagan, worshipping he knows not what, but still worshipping the unknown power that formed him—if he he bows with humility, if he praises with gratitude, his homage will ascend grateful to heaven;—while the dead, careless formality of prayer, offered up in the proudest Christian temple shall be rejected as an unholy offering. For think you that the Almighty esteems names and sects? No, it is the heart that he requires; it is the heart alone that he accepts; and much consolation does this afford to the contemplative mind of man. We may be very ignorant in spiritual matters, if the ignorance cannot be removed, and yet be very safe. We may not know in what words to clothe our desires in prayer, or where to find language worthy of being presented to the majesty of heaven. But amidst the clouds that surround us, here is our comfort—in every nation, he that worshippeth in humility, worshippeth aright;—he that praiseth with gratitude praiseth well. The pride of establishments may despise him, but the wisdom and righteousness of heaven will hear and approve him."

WAR HORSES.

From Southey's History of the Peninsular War, just published.

Two of the regiments which had been quartered in Funen were cavalry, mounted on fine black long-tailed Andalusian horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses, about 1100 in number—and Romana was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles, therefore, was taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued such as probably never before was witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under any restraint of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learnt, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those which were beaten down, till the shore, in the course of a quarter of an hour, was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground at a distance; they no sooner heard the roar of battle than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romana, in mercy, gave orders for destroying them; but it was found too dangerous to attempt this; and after the last boats quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction.

From the Boston Recorder.

MISSIONARY FIELDS.

Mr. WILLIS—The history of the origin of *Missionary Fields*, I understand to be this. In the year 1818, a young man, belonging to the Theological Institution at Andover, and who is now settled in the ministry in Massachusetts, first conceived the idea of appropriating pieces of land to charitable uses. For many reasons, the plan appeared feasible, and calculated to promote the prosperity of Zion.—Accordingly he took up his pen, and sketched the plan and sent it to the Recorder for publication under the head of "Good Devised." In consequence of this suggestion, many farmers have annually adopted the plan proposed, and thus thousands of dollars have already been poured into the treasury of the Lord. I have *two* objects in view, in wishing to introduce this subject to the notice of your readers.

1. The season of the year has now arrived, when farmers are making their calculations for the summer, and I wish to remind them of the immense good which will result to themselves and to the world, if they will devote some field to benevolent purposes. In this way they will do much, *very* much, towards accelerating the grand missionary operations, which are the glory of this age. One acre appropriated to this object, may send many Bibles into as many families of pagans, may send a missionary to some benighted corner of the world, who may be instrumental in bringing home many sons and daughters to heaven who are now thronging the road to despair. It is earnestly hoped, that the large and respectable part of the community, which cultivate our soil, will, this year, pay increased attention to this important subject.

2. The history of missionary fields, is another illustration of the truth, that "great effects result from little causes." How little did that young man think what he was doing, when he took up his pen to sketch for the public eye, this plan of benevolence! What an incalculable amount of good will accrue to the church in all future time, from the suggestion of this single idea, which perhaps did not cost the labour of fifteen minutes. Let every individual then exert himself to advance the kingdom of Christ, and he will almost necessarily give an impulse to the cause of benevolence, which will be felt to the ends of the earth, and which will continue to act, with increasing energy, while we are lying cold and powerless in the cemeteries of our fathers.

H. J.

Goshen, N. Y. May 26.

A Female Wanderer.—On the 17th inst. a distressed-looking female, with her hair flying in every direction, her clothes barely sufficient to hide her nakedness, and barefooted, stopped in at a house in Goshen, to rest herself. She was evidently in a state of mental derangement, and could not fail to remind the beholder of the pitiful story of "*Crazy Jane.*"

She wore on her head a white draw bonnet, sewed with black silk, her hair was a light auburn, her eyes blue, her complexion fair, and where not exposed to the sun, her skin was very white; she appeared about 20 years of age, was small of stature, and of a delicate figure. She wore a small bluish faded calico shawl, with a small wornout red silk handkerchief under it—she had on a black frock, which appeared to be the tattered remains of a merino dress, with plaid cotton sleeves—she had a pair of shoes in her hand, which had once been neat and fashionable. She had a little black roll, carefully pinned up, which she kept constantly in her hand, and repeatedly declined giving any information of its contents. The inside of her hands was soft and delicate, whilst the outside was rough and brown, like those of a person far advanced in years, from whence it was concluded that she had been long exposed to the weather. When she entered the house, she had a wild and somewhat of a frightful appearance—her eyes glanced at every thing before her with the rapidity of lightning. She had a propensity to pick at her hair with her fingers. She seemed entirely ignorant of the names of any places in this part of the country. No satisfactory answers could be got to the many questions put to her touching the place of her residence, from whence she came, or whither she was going. To such questions she would either not answer at all, or she had forgotten, or she had come a great distance, or that she was going to visit her cousin. The only places she mentioned were East-Windsor, West Windsor, Northampton, Southampton, Easthampton, and Westhampton. She said she had lost her way, but she believed she was then in the right road. Her language was that of a person well brought up and educated—her manners were graceful, and her voice pleasant and agreeable. There was an air of melancholy wildness in her appearance at intervals, when she would pick at her hair, and seem not to understand any thing said to her, nor answer any question; at other times her conversation would be shrewd and sensible. The only time she smiled was when dinner was preparing. She ate very heartily of fresh meat and soup, which she said she was fond of. After dinner, she took her departure, expressing her gratitude for the kind treatment she had received. She came from the north, and went on towards the south.

We subjoin a few of the questions and answers, which passed between her and the lady of the house, and which may possibly assist her friends, if she has any, to recognize her.

Q. What is your name? A. Frances Mooers.

Q. Are you married or single? A. I have a husband.

Q. What is his name? A. His name is Mooers too.

Q. And what is his christian name? [No answer, but a wild vacant stare, with a quick motion of the head.]

Q. Have you any children? A. I have a daughter, 8 years old.

Q. What is her name? A. Henrietta.

Q. Have you no parents living? A. My father and mother are both dead.

Q. Have you no sisters nor brothers? A. I believe I have a sister, but I don't know.

Q. How old are you? A. I am twenty or more.

Q. Where is your daughter? A. She is with her father.

Q. Why did you leave your husband? A. He gets drunk.

Q. Have you ever worked out? A. No, I never worked out.

Q. Are you not afraid of being insulted by unprincipled men and rude boys, looking as you do? A. I am but a common travelling woman—I am going to visit my cousin.

Many other questions were put to her, but these are sufficient, if true, to lead to a discovery; and if not true, more would be useless.

CORN for Sale.

THE subscribers have forty or fifty barrels of good sound CORN, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Thos. Clancy & Co.

May 20. 71—6w

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale two hundred acres of land on the head waters of Hyco and Eno, adjoining the lands of Asahel Moore and others, and am willing to take a fair price for it. Mr. Moore will show the land. Application may be made to Jonathan P. Sneed, esq. of Hillsborough, or to me in Oxford.

Wm. M. Sneed.

may 6. 69—2m

TRUST SALE.

IN execution of the trust and power in me vested by virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 10th December, 1822, made and executed by Francis Child, deceased, for certain purposes therein named, I shall,

On Monday, the 23d of June next,

proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the market house in Hillsborough, the tract of land whereon the said Francis Child lately resided, containing about five hundred acres, lying on the waters of Cain creek—also, the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child in and to a lot in the town of Hillsborough, whereon his mother, Mrs. Frances Child, now resides—and likewise the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child in and to several likely young negroes now in the possession of his said mother, Mrs Frances Child.

Thos. Thompson, *Trustee.*

May 12. 70—6w

Cane Creek Agricultural Society.

AT a meeting of the West Cane Creek Agricultural Society, held at Union School House on the 14th of the 12th month, 1822, a proposition was made to change the time and place of meeting, which was agreed to, and ordered, that hereafter this society hold their meetings at the Western School House, two miles west of Woody's ferry, on the second seventh day in the 3d, 6th, 9th and 12th months in each year.

Extract from the minutes of the society.

Joseph Newlin, *Sec'ry.*

5th mo. 6th, 1823. 71—